

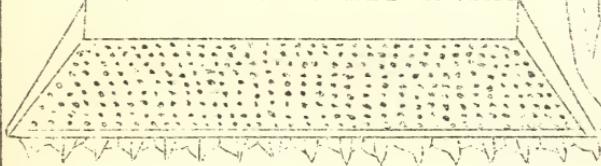
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OCTOBER 31

212, Vol. 1, Oct. 1935

SAVE YOUR LESPEDEZA SEED



SEED PAN
ECONOMICAL
PROFITABLE
SIMPLE

REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



We have passed another milestone in our conquest of erosion. The last two months have been a period of unusually great activity in the Soil Conservation Service. Toward the last of June came the announcement that twenty additional CCC camps, to be located in as many piedmont North Carolina counties, were to be devoted to soil erosion control work.

That announcement necessitated increasing the trainee courses for preparing agriculturalists, engineers, foresters and soil experts - men already schooled in their respective fields in the practices and methods of erosion control as put into effect by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the land owners.

Hardly had the personnel of the SCS-ECW state-wide program been announced, when information was received in High Point that five new demonstrational projects of the Soil Conservation Service would be established in Alamance, Rockingham, Davidson, Franklin and Mecklenburg counties. Each of these projects will probably be operated on the same basis as the demonstrational projects at High Point, Greensboro and Wadesboro. Each project is to embrace an area of 25,000 acres, thus bringing up the total of demonstrational erosion control project acreage to about 400,000 acres.

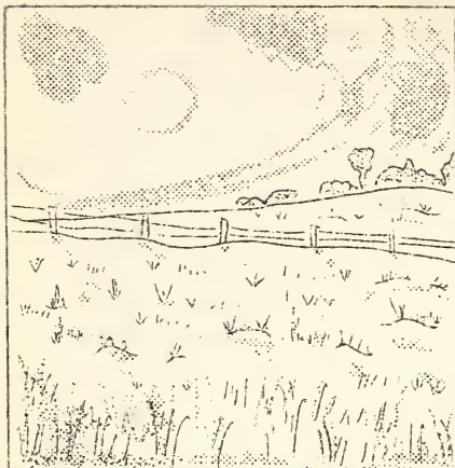
A lot of water has run under the bridge since the first erosion control program in North Carolina was inaugurated in the Deep River area at High Point eighteen months ago, and likewise a great amount of work has been accomplished. Beginning as an unknown, obscure sort of movement then, it is now the greatest land conservation program in the history of the United States. With the splendid cooperation of the land-owners in the demonstrational areas, the state press, the State University and Agricultural College and many leading state officials, the erosion control program has been put over in a big way. Today this state ranks third in the amount of land receiving erosion control work (Texas and Arizona rank ahead of North Carolina) and is slated to receive \$1,500,000 of the \$27,000,000 allotted for land conservation work throughout the United States.

The Soil Conservation program was created because of necessity. At last people began to wake up to the necessity of doing one of two things: either develop judicially our natural resources, or suffer the consequences in the form of a drastically reduced national income. And so, like a snowball which is put to rolling at the top of a great hill, which if it does not hit a snag, gains weight and momentum as it speeds down the hill, the land conservation projects expanded.

It is now the duty of every citizen, whether rural or urban, to help keep the snags cleared away so the movement can continue to go on in a progressive, energetic manner. As long as the program accomplishes something worthwhile for the people it is the people's duty to support it. And as long as we are able to fight a lick at old man EROSION, we of the Soil Conservation Service intend to be doing so. We ask the statewide support of all citizens in this endeavor.

--J. H. Stallings

PASTURE MANAGEMENT



The Soil Conservation Service has completed plans for 550 acres of pasture on 95 farms of the 250 cooperators to date. 291½ acres have already been limed and seeded to pasture grasses. The general pasture mixture used has been Korean and common lespedeza, orchard grass, alsike clover, red-top, white Dutch clover, and Kentucky bluegrass.

The best pasture grass left out - Bermuda grass - will probably cause some of you farmers to bristle up at the mere mention of the so-called post. Nevertheless, Bermuda grass will furnish more grazing than any other grass. On top of that you are sure that the soil under it is not washing away.

The first consideration is to keep the grass palatable. You don't like roasting ears when they get hard, radishes when they get strong or woody, nor celery when it's stringy. Cattle don't like tough or woody grass. If you don't have enough cattle to keep the whole pasture grazed close enough to keep it tender, divide the pasture and graze part of it heavily for a week or ten days, then switch to the other half. You can graze more cattle on a small area and keep your pasture in a more productive condition by changing pastures.

Weeds are always a problem and especially in a pasture where you can't plow them under and kill

them by cultivation. The only other possibility is to mow them. This should be done just before they come into full bloom. Don't let them mature seed if at all possible to prevent. By mowing early in the spring and several times during the summer and fall you not only kill out the weeds but prevent a lot of plant food from going to waste raising weeds. This plant food will grow grass if the weeds don't get it. Then too, cutting the weeds prevents shading out of the grasses. After cutting, the weeds should be raked and hauled to any thin spots to be spread out for a mulch. This wood mulch will hold soil and moisture until some grass gets started. It will also provide some much needed organic matter in that poor washed soil.

Permanent pasture management must include the use of some fertilizer; either a complete commercial fertilizer or manure. You can't keep grazing permanent pasture year after year and not expect it to run out. Lime should be applied every four to six years at the rate of two (2) tons per acre and an application of three (3) to four (4) hundred pounds per acre of 16 per cent acid phosphate every three or four years.

Another very important part of permanent pasture management is the provision of a temporary pasture during the time your permanent pasture may be short. You can't expect your permanent grasses to make a quick comeback if every inch of green shoots has been taken off as soon as it appears. A rest for your permanent pasture is just as necessary as rest for your work stock or yourself.

--Greensboro Daily News

MANAGING FARM WOODLANDS IN THE REEDY FORK AREA

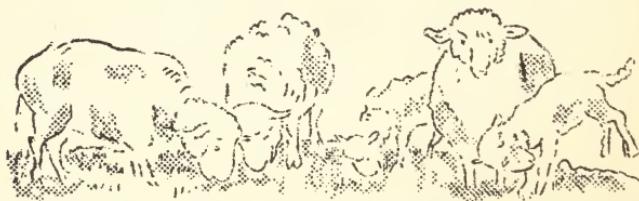
Timber is just as much a crop as corn, the difference being in that it takes much longer to mature. However, if one has a stand of mixed hardwoods it can be managed in such a way that some trees can be cut annually for sale or use about the farm for repairs, constructions, and fuel.

The mixed hardwood stands in this region have been mismanaged by clear cutting in spots, taking out all the better quality trees regardless of size, and allowing the trees of poorer quality and form to remain and crowd out any reproduction of good trees that may have followed cutting.

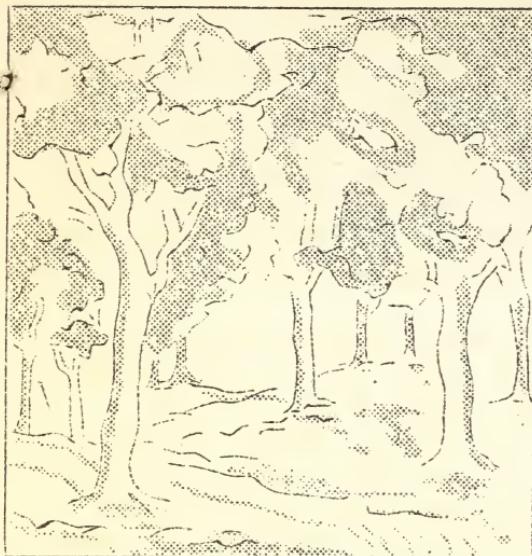
As a result of such treatment there is little left in most cases of the valuable mixed hardwood forests which originally covered most of Piedmont North Carolina.

The forestry department, of the Reedy Fork project, under the direction of Mr. Huckenpahler, is establishing demonstration plots in different types of farm woodlands to present the recommended treatment to follow in changing your woodlands into a better timber producing tract of land.

In severe cases this will mean the removal of a large amount of old trees of poor form or species. It is the best and quickest way however to accomplish the desired results.



REEDY FORK FORESTRY PROGRESS



During the past month the forestry department of the Reedy Fork project has established six forest stand improvement demonstration plots. These plots are located along main traveled roads so that they can be visited and studied by farmers in the area. All such plots will be marked with signs in the future.

Our work is made to illustrate the proper treatment which should be given forest stands of different types, composition, age classes, conditions, etc.

Because of man's mistreatment the timber land of Piedmont North Carolina is in a very low state of production. Much can be done to improve conditions so that a real future profit can be obtained from such lands which are now so badly managed that only a small portion of the possible returns could ever be derived therefrom.

Much interest is being shown by the landowners in the area and everyone is invited to visit these plots, call on the forestry department and ask us to do similar work on your farm. The land owner allows the CCC camp to take 50% of the products removed in these demonstration plot cuttings. Even then he receives much wood suitable for fuel, posts, sawlogs, etc., as the case may be, as well as leaving the area in a much better state as to appearance, timber production, and insect and disease hazard.

WE GET REAL RESULTS

One of the best examples of vegetation as an erosion-resistant and soil-building crop is found on the farm of Paul Swiggett, located just south of High Point, in Randolph County. Mr. Swiggett has a farm of 56 acres of Helena and Cecil clay soil types, 43 acres of which are in cultivation. Four acres are in pasture and only 9 acres are in forest.

Approximately 27 acres of the Swiggett farm drain toward a two-acre lake, and 8 acres drain directly into it. The slope of the land is slightly above eight per cent. During all the summer rains (over 8 inches fell during one week around High Point), the lake has remained perfectly clear. No terraces were built on the entire farm. Such was never the case before.

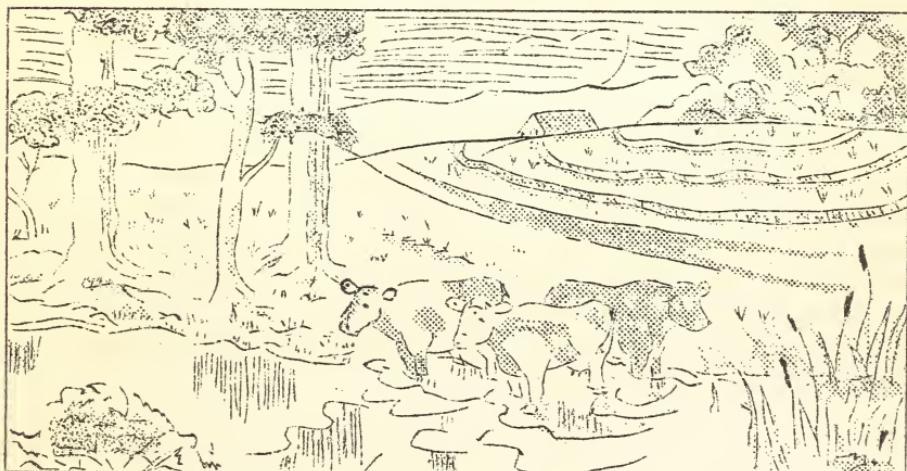
Here is the reason. In working out the farm program for Mr. Swiggett the agronomy department of the Soil Conservation Service worked out a rotation of corn, followed by small grain, followed by los-pedeza. All steep slopes were put to permanent pasture. The slopes were contour furrowed, that is, furrows were plowed following the contours of the land, and the areas were seeded down to a pasture mixture which was not grazed until it had taken a good hold in the soil.

That was last fall. Today - several months later - the visitor can behold a beautiful crystal lake, surrounded by luxuriant vegetation where livestock graze leisurely, and he will invariably ask how "the owner manages to keep the lake so clear". Old Mother Nature, given a little assistance by scientific cooperation, has taken care of that. Vegetation is the answer. Hay is mowed from the meadows, sleek cattle satisfy their stomachs on ten-

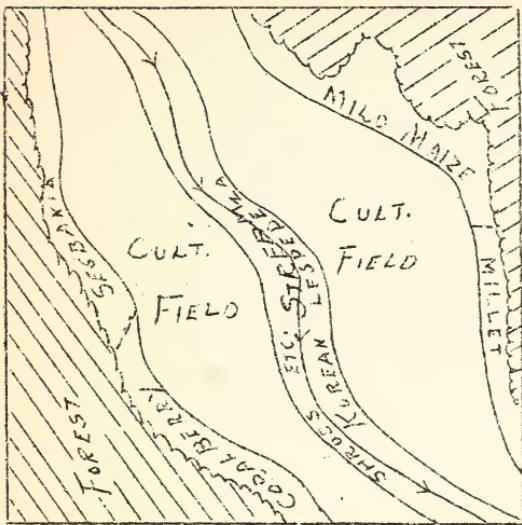
der grasses, the landowner's soil is being restored, and Mr. Average Citizen can feast his eyes with aesthetic joy on a beautiful scene lying before him.

Other farmers in this section should look at Swiggott's farm and take the advice of a man who has learned how to conserve his soil. It can be done, without great cost to the operator. A simple pasture mixture, including 6 pounds of Korean lespedeza (early spring lespedeza), 6 pounds common lespedeza (late maturing crop), 8 pounds orchard grass, 5 pounds tall oat grass, 4 pounds red top, 2 pounds white Dutch clover, and 4 pounds Kentucky bluegrass - 40 pounds per acre in all - will do the trick. On the farm taken as example here the government supplied $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lime per acre on the pasture and 1 ton of lime an acre on other land where seed were supplied for erosion control prevention. Lespedeza was applied at the rate of 40 pounds to the acre.

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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION



With the understanding by most people that our game today represents a very marked decrease from a few years back, it is our duty to be interested to the extent of carrying a restoration program in reality rather than a get-together for chats about hunting tales of years past.

Much has been said about what should be done. The Soil Conservation Service is showing how it can be done.

In the Reedy Fork area, the Wildlife Conservation department has encountered very few difficulties in contacting the farmers and landowners concerning the game program. The farmers are discing and plowing areas planned by the Soil Conservation Service for permanent seeding, shrub and vine planting. This is a good indication of their interest.

The Erosion Specialists have set aside for wildlife developments, areas ranging from one-quarter to seven acres per farm. Also necessary seed and fertilizer for odd strips and corners not cultivated are furnished. Seed for 36 acres on 40 farms have been issued the farmers at an average of 40 lbs. per acre. 37 additional acres have been seeded by SCS labor.

Seed being used for wildlife improvement this spring and summer are: cowpeas 2100 lbs. (Iron, Brabham, New Era and Whippoorwill); soybeans 1200 lbs. (Loredo and Mung beans); sorghum 900 lbs. (Egyptian wheat, Milo maize, Kafir corn); millet 2000 lbs. (Brown Top, German, Pearl and Proso); Sosban 600 lbs.; Sorghum lespodeza 1000 lbs.; Chufas 320 lbs.

Gullies and gall spots which two months ago were devoid of any vegetation have today beautiful stands of lespezezas and grasses which will undoubtedly be a big step in preventing further erosion and furnishing food and cover for game. Due to the late start only 2221 coralberry, 1582 privet and 75 bush lespezezas were planted. However, many beneficial shrubs and vines will be planted during the next fall and winter for which plans are now being made.

Sportsmen, schools, club organizations and farmers have been contacted in the educational part of programs and much enthusiasm has been shown throughout Greensboro and the Reedy Fork area.

Since the quail happens to be our most highly prized game bird of this area and by far the most widely hunted upland game bird in America, it is getting the most consideration as to management. The millets will serve as food for song as well as game birds. Chufas is being planted primarily for turkeys. Special management for the few remaining turkeys will be tried.

The activities of the Wildlife Conservation Department are not limited to one or two set forms of improving environments for game, but many vegetative methods for preventing and controlling erosion have been used wherever needed.

MODERNISTIC FARMING

In modern day life, trends in furniture, art and even human lives have been straightened until it conforms to the ultra modernistic idea of beauty. Enchanting curves have become obsolete in most every phase of life, except farming.

For years the farmer's idea of achievement was to run a plow furrow or crop row just as straight as a string. Contests were held and premiums awarded to those who proved their superiority in keeping straight ahead regardless of lay of the land. Today there is only one place where such a practice is still practical - those level areas on which irrigation is practiced.

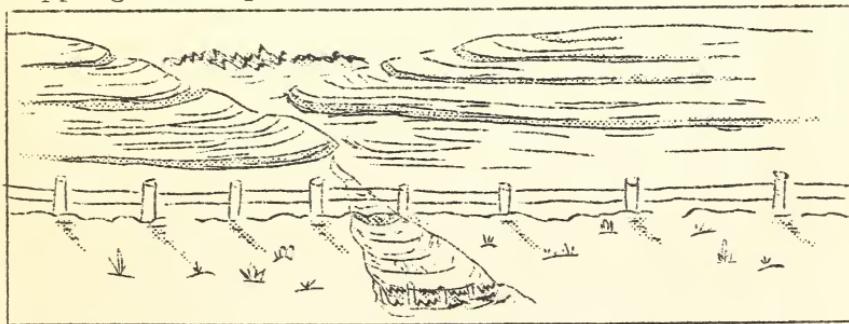
The modernistic trend in farming is the smooth flowing curve on the contour which lends itself to soil conservation. Each tillage operation on the contour does its part in controlling and conserving water and soil for crop production.

Each operation from plowing through harrowing, seeding, cultivating and harvesting adds its share to conservation of soil and water when done on contour curves. The small ridges and wheel tracks left by a grain drill may seem of little importance to too many farmers. Many a deep gully has been started from just such a tiny ridge or track. The hundreds of little ridges across the slope retard the flow of water and will of themselves alone prevent the start of many gullies in the draws, silt "fans" at the bottom of the slope and galled spots on the knolls.

These flowing curves are the guide to laying down a plan which will enable each farmer to practice soil and water conservation.

The plan to be followed will be determined by the conditions on each individual farm and field. Soil type, cropping system, previous treatment, fertility, slope, amount of erosion and the owner's plans and needs must be given consideration. For all crop land a rotation is the foundation on which to build fertility and soil and water conservation practices. On the steeper slopes of badly eroded fields grass and clovers should be used to hold the soil and furnish hay or pasture. In some few pastures on particularly porous soils contour furrows can be used to a decided advantage in conserving water and preventing gullies.

On other cultivated fields alternate strips of row and close-growing crops will conserve soil and water. This so-called strip farming is a wonderfully flexible tool in the hands of the farmer. There is no condition where it cannot be adapted so as to help in the control of erosion. The close-growing crop acts as a fine strainer. Water just trickles between the many plants, soaks into the soil and deposits silt it may have picked up from the row crop. In addition to slowing down and absorbing more water strip cropping makes possible the better use of land.





EDITORIALS

THE TARHEEL WASHOFF

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Deep River and Reedy Fork Areas
Federal Building -- High Point, N.C.

Regional Director - Dr. J.H. Stallings

Vol. II

October 1935

No. 1

HUMAN EROSION

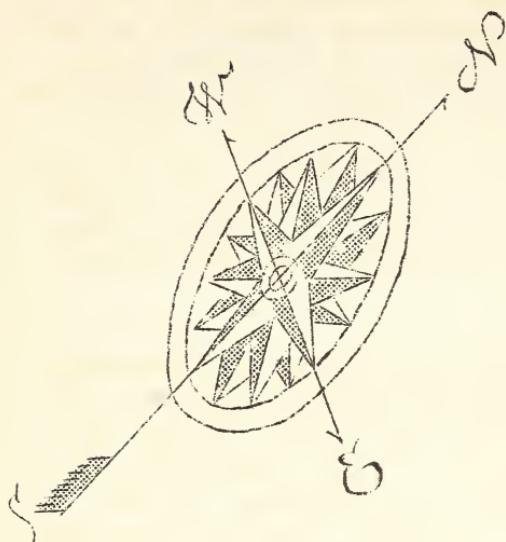
The physical erosion of the soil has its repercussions in every phase of American society. Physical erosion has brought on "human erosion", by which we mean the depression of the spirit of the working man. The misery, sorrow and despair of the American citizen is a result of a drastic decrease in the productivity of the land. Economic, social and political dependence; relief rolls, bread lines, crime, filth and debauchery which we define as human erosion, are fundamentally the results of a haphazard system of national agricultural economy.

We repeat a truism as old as history when we say that the land is our basic asset. The soil supplies the earth's vegetation. Under the ground are our mines, our oil wells and the water table which determines our water supply. All habitation is dependent in some way upon the land. It is therefore necessary and incumbent upon man to protect and conserve judiciously our natural resources, in order that posterity may be endowed with a heritage which will guarantee life and sustenance.

In order to insure that legacy to posterity, it is necessary that all of society cooperate in carrying out a system of land conservation. We believe that there must be a more equitable balance between agriculture and industry, or between rural and urban society. Without that balance both classes will inevitably suffer. There must also be a more equitable balance between the different classes engaged in agricultural enterprise. In neither case has such a balance been kept. Millions and millions more of men and money have been employed in industry. In the field of agricultural tenancy, share-cropping and transient labor have resulted in the serious unbalance in agricultural society. Land wastage, floods and drouth have reduced the agricultural output. Add to that the paralysis of industry, resulting in unemployment, and labor troubles, both in industry and in agriculture, then see what a pitiable plight we find encompassing us. Human erosion, the most heinous, the most subtle, and the most destructive form of erosion, is growing by leaps and bounds.

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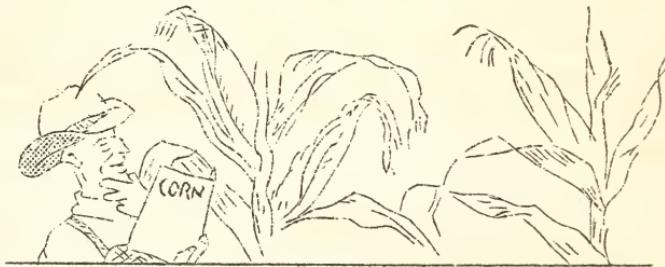
ENGINEERING - REEDY FORK



Normal precipitation for the month of August is 3.06 inches, obtained from a seven year record of the U. S. Weather Bureau Station located at the Greensboro Airport. Average rainfall for the stations throughout the area was only 1.43 inches, or a little less than half the normal.

Records from the various stations show a wide difference in amount of rainfall for the month. Of particular interest is the fact that at station No. 8, located on the C. C. Huff farm, only a trace of rain fell during the entire month, which was not enough to measure. Only a few miles away at station No. 6, on the J. F. Westmoreland Farm, a total of 3.15 inches was recorded. This included a rain measuring 1.50 inches, which fell during a 3-hour period on August 7.

On the opposite page is a table showing the location of rain gauges in the Reedy Fork area.



Precipitation in Inches

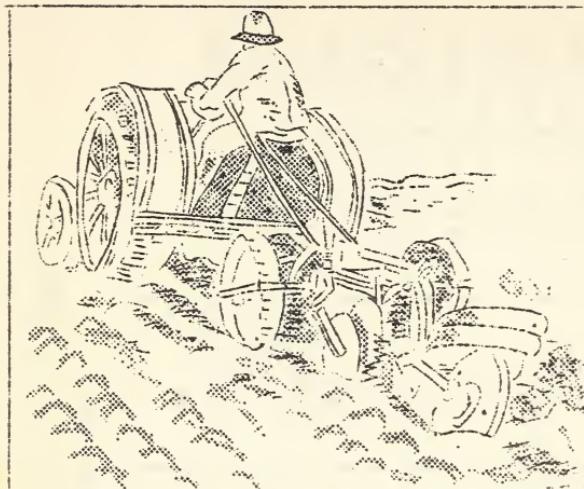
Station	Name	April	May	June	July	August
1	A. O. McGee	Incomp.	2.46	1.25	1.80	1.09
2	P. S. Bowman	Incomp.			1.71	.15
3	H. M. Combs	Incomp.	2.62	1.91	4.62	1.15
4	Z. L. Whitaker	Incomp.			4.78	1.04
5	C. B. Higgins	Incomp.	5.01	2.07	2.84	2.05
6	J. F. Westmoreland	Incomp.	4.35	1.40	3.43	3.15
7	J. W. Crews	Incomp.		3.20	5.32	1.24
8	C. C. Huff	4.15	5.03	2.71	3.45	0.00
9	Z. A. Wall (Mrs.)	4.35	5.15	1.99	3.96	2.12
10	Carl Page	3.94	5.13	2.35	3.70	1.54
11	J. M. Blaylock		Incomp.	2.61	4.99	Incomp.
12	U.S.W.B. Station	3.98	4.94	1.92	4.30	1.90
	Average precipitation record	4.10	4.49	2.14	3.74	1.43
" for month (7 yr. record -	3.36	4.69	3.29	4.48	3.06	
(U.S.W.B.)	(1929)	(1930)	(1932)	(1934)	(1933)	
Maximum for month- (7 yr. record - U.S.W.B.)	5.18	6.04	6.36	7.14	8.99	

Stations 1 through 10 are standard rain gauges.

Stations 11 and 12 are automatic recording rain gauges.

NOTE:

REEDY FORK TIPS



on in connection with the Soil Conservation program.

The Soil Conservation Service began functioning in the Reedy Fork area of Guilford and Forsyth counties February 1st of this year. Since that time plans have been completed and some work has been done on two hundred and twenty farms scattered throughout the area. The purpose of this program is to demonstrate what can be done to conserve and improve the farms of this section.

It should not be necessary to say very much of the importance of erosion control, yet many farmers do not seem to realize the necessity of contour tillage, terraces, strip crops or rotation in their farm practices. Too often, however, we do not realize the importance of erosion control until after most of the top soil has been lost.

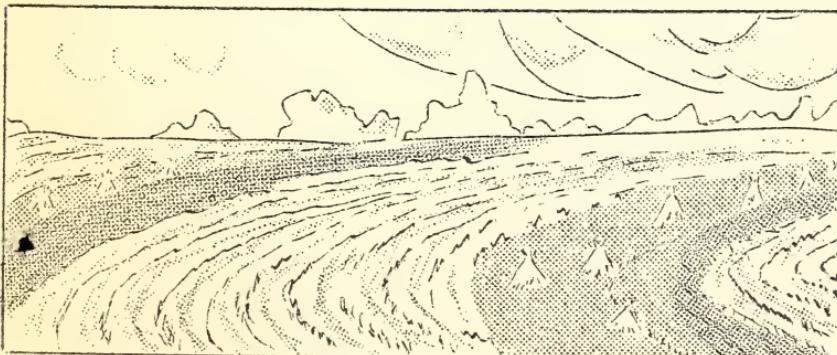
As an illustration, there is a field in this area that less than six years ago was producing a splendid crop of tobacco. The farmer at that time was not interested in terracing, or any other

The Soil Conservation Service extends to each non-co-operating farmer in the erosion control areas an invitation to visit his cooperating neighbor's farm and study carefully his plans and observe the work which he is carrying

method of erosion control. He favored long straight rows because of the ease of cultivation and harvesting. A few stumps still standing in the field indicate that it had not been cleared more than a few years, yet it was abandoned due to excessive erosion. No erosion control method will permit the cultivation of this field in the future and the farmer must look elsewhere for productive tobacco land, which is getting very scarce.

The decision every farmer must make is whether to make an effort to save his top soil while he still has it or try to make new top soil out of subsoil after his native top soil has been washed away. Generally he takes the line of least resistance. However, it is becoming more and more apparent that nature herself is forcing us to conserve our soils and forests in the interest of self-preservation.

In the program of erosion control as planned by the Soil Conservation Service, nature's methods are copied insofar as it is practical to do so. Mechanical means, such as terraces and masonry structures, are resorted to only as a means of controlling erosion when the fields are in clean cultivated crops. Wherever possible vegetation is used and is much preferred. Nature will work wonders for us if we help her to get started.



TO THE FARMER

Farmer frionds, we're in the hole,
And if we're going to keep off the dole,
Farmers, I am telling you,
Here is what we've got to do,
And do it now.

We've got to keep semo pigs and sows,
And three or four real good old cows,
To give us milk, and make us meat,
So that we may always keep
Some food at home.

We've got to keep semo good hens here,
To lay us eggs throughout the year,
Instead of keeping scrubby hens,
That lay an egg just now and then,
And hardly that.

If your milk and eggs you've got,
Some nice fat hogs in the lot,
Then plant some corn, and sow some wheat,
And hog and hominy you may eat,
Throughout the year.

Upon our farms we have our wood,
Our lights cost little. If we could
Get some money to pay our tax,
Then we might sometimes relax
From the strain.

Just a few clothes, a little food
A shelter that is fairly good,
And contentment with our lot;
What more, please, have the wealthy got
In this life?

Then remember our God above,
Who has in His infinite love,
Protected us through the years,
From all alarm of heathen fears,
And gives us much or little.

Remember this, my farmer friends,
That what we have, God only lends;
Expecting each year to receive
Something from our increased sheaves,
For His cause.

Lord, give us contentment with our lot,
Dividing with you the things we've got;
Having tolerance for our friends;
Giving, receiving, to the end.
That is life.

--J. C. Miller
Farm Federation News
-ooOoo-

WE PLAYED WITH FIRE

Farm fires cause 3,500 deaths and \$100,000,000 property loss each year and the "Farm Fires" exhibit shows how fires from lightning, defective chimneys and heating apparatus, cigarettes and matches, gasoline and kerosene, and from spontaneous ignition of hay, grain, and feed may be prevented. Rats also waste untold wealth and spread disease, but they stay away from clean, well-kept premises.

-ooOoo-

Approximately 140,722 forest fires, burning 43,889,820 acres, for an estimated loss of \$60,274,960, occurred in this country in 1933.

OVER THE AIR

Z. L. Whitaker, Cooperator, Oak Ridge, N. C.

Very unfortunately, this great government of ours has waited 100 years longer than it should have to take steps towards the conservation of its top soil, which is the cream of the earth, its beautiful forests - the handiwork of nature - and the wildlife which affords so much pleasure to every sportsman in this country.

Legislation has been enacted to protect capital and industries, but the greatest laws that can be made are those that will put a stop to man's destruction of our natural resources, on which our very existence depends. To anyone interested in fields, trees, flowers, birds, and abundant life, it is really heart-breaking to motor about Guilford County and to see how the average land owner has abused his property.

Not many days ago I met in Darien, Conn. a gentleman who has been to Oak Ridge to hunt with Sheriff A. M. Benbow, and he told me it concerned and worried him immensely to see the attitude of indifference people in this section of the state have towards the conservation of their soil and timber; and his greatest impression of my own community was the wastefulness so evident everywhere. Although he was too courteous to say so, I wondered if he did not feel that the dire poverty noticeable all over the South is not attributable to our wanton waste.

In the U. S. between 50 and 60 million acres of once valuable land have been abandoned because of erosion, and right here in Piedmont North Carolina nearly 900,000 acres have been abandoned, because the farmers have not terraced or farmed in such a way as to prevent erosion.

VOX POPULI

"Of all Government agencies I am convinced that the Soil Conservation Service more definitely justifies itself in the eyes of the public. The soil erosion control and land use program is a real and lasting project, results from which we not only see for the future, but which we are seeing in the form of improved crops in this section now. Even the average citizen, knowing nothing of farming such as myself, can see that the improved landscape, made so by the increase of vegetative cover on the soil, add immeasurably to the beauty of the countryside and help to provide for a more resplendent cattle culture."

--Charles Ketchum
Sect'y, Greensboro
Chamber of Commerce

WATER FOR ISRAEL

"This is the first time in several years that my well has failed to go dry. I am convinced that the reason it held up so well this summer is that the increased use of vegetative cover on the soil, a practice of the Soil Conservation Service, has raised the water table in this section. Anyhow, I have plenty of water, in spite of the dry season of a few weeks ago, and such has not been the case heretofore."

--R. G. Robertson
Deep River Cooperator

-ooOoo-

A gigantic aerial camera having 10 lenses and constructed for a federal soil erosion survey is capable of mapping 225 square miles from an altitude of 23,000 feet.

BARLEY AS A COVER CROP

From a soil conservation standpoint barley is a much more valuable grain crop than corn.

The results obtained from four years of continuous corn show that there was a loss of 60 tons of soil and 27% of water runoff. On an experimental plat in piedmont North Carolina it was found that the soil loss from an acre of corn was 17.85 tons per season and the loss from an acre of small grain was 3.39 tons.

The yield of barley is approximately that of corn and is a good grain substitute for livestock food. In a hundred pounds of barley you would obtain 11.5 pounds of proteins, 69.8 carbohydrates, and 2.1 of fats, making a total feeding value of 83.4 pounds.

In a hundred pounds of corn you would obtain 10.1 pounds of proteins, 70.9 carbohydrates, and 5 pounds of fats, which makes a total of 86 pounds.

Barley is sown in October at the rate of 6 to 8 pecks per acre. Lespedeza can be sown in the barley in the following February or March without extra preparation of the seed bed. The barley will mature and be harvested in early June and the lespedeza will mature in late summer, thereby enabling you to get a grain and hay crop, whereas, with corn you only get a grain crop. For each hundred pounds of lespedeza hay there are 12.1 pounds of proteins, 41.6 carbohydrates and 1.28 of fats, a total feeding value of 56.5 pounds.

An acre of corn yielding 25 bushels gives 1204 pounds of feeding value per acre. The same land should yield at least 20 bushels of barley which would

give you a total feeding value of 800.64 pounds. The additional crop of lespedeza in barley, which should yield one ton of hay per acre, will give you 1130 pounds of feeding value per acre. The barley and lespedeza substitute gives an increase of approximately 60% in pounds of feeding value.

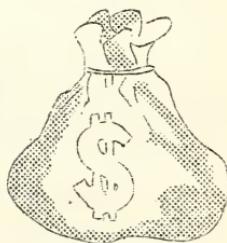
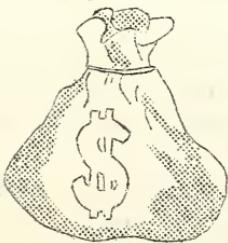
In addition, the barley and lespedeza will hold approximately five times as much soil as the unprotected corn land and will improve the physical condition of the soil and add nitrogen to the soil, thereby giving it increased crop yields.

Barley is better adapted to clay or the heavier type of well-drained soils. It does not yield well on poor soil.

The best variety of barley used for this section is Tennessee 76 and North Carolina Strain.

SAVE LESPEDEZA SEED

All farmers cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in carrying on a soil erosion control program on the farm will need lespedeza seed to carry on the cropping program started. The easiest and cheapest way to get the seed is to save them from the lespedeza crop you now have growing. The seed from Kobe and Tennessee 76 varieties can be saved by attaching a pan to a mowing machine and panning them.



Save Seed and Save Money

Hey! Hey! Maudie:

-25-

Marse John rid me all over this end o' the county tother day lookin' fo' that ol' houn dog what got out and picked up a fox's tract that musta bin out cou'ting. He sure covered this Reedy Fork creek back and forth.

I sure saw a whole flock of the ol' frionds what was shipped in the same time we was. A few of them were in turrible shapo, but their marsters warn't the kind that would take up with soil conservation. We was just plum lucky to be boten and kept whur we is. Course we is 'ceptional good mules, only they fergits it when we steps on a hill o' tobacco in our sloop.

O Lo'dy: I started to tell you all about my trip. Wa'll, Marse John rid me from place to place. The only good thing out o' the whole mess was the good tender eatin grass I found around all them white piles. They was sure tender morsels, mostly clover. If the mules on them places knowed what that lime would do if spread out where it belongs they would sure place a hoof on the back of their boss's lap and get some action.

I sure grieves for them not havin' a good pasture coming on fo' next year and no clover hay desert fo' next winter unless their bosses got busy real soon.

Marse John hauled some manure down on that pasture and put it on some thin red spots. You oughta see that grass comin' on now!

Well, Maudie, see you next month if my new pasture grows enuf to get inter it.

Just,

Jackass Pete

SOLILOQUY ON A RIVER ROAD

I took this longer way across the swale;
I took this rougher way to miss the sight
Of tombstones in the sunlight; cold and pale
And spectre-like and white.

I passed the place that had the sagging fence;
The house that had the shattered windowpanes -
The yard was clogged with horse-weeds; foul and
dense;
The pastures gashed from rains.

I know the tenant of this sombre place,
I often see him in his rutted fields;
I know the signs upon his worried face
Deep etched from year on year of scanty yields.

I know the dozen others of his kind
That live along this stony river road;
I know the barrenness of every mind -
I know their debtor's load.

And yet I go this way to miss the signs
Of struggles given up; those marble things -
Those live-forever plants; those tangled vines -
The graven names and carven angel wings.

I know the ones beneath those grassy mounds
Are sightless to the flight of brant and teal;
Are deaf to all the friendly river sounds -
They lie in loam they cannot even feel.

These other ones may roundly curse the soil,
May lash their plodding, balky bony teams;
But they at least can plant a crop and toil -
May yet have shreds of dreams..small shreds of
dreams.

--Jay G. Sigmund

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Soil Conservation Service
High Point, N.C.

Official Business

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